(8) Land Reclamation and Development.

(9) Forestry and Soil and Water Conservation.

(10) Demand & Supply Projections and Improvement of Agricultural Statistics.

(11) Management of Natural Calamities.

(b).The Working Groups recommended that efforts 'in the Seventh Plan should be focused on the following aspects:—

(1) Strengthening of infrastructure of credit cooperative at various levels 'with adequate assistance^ from the Government to enable them to fulfil the objectives set for them.

(2) As a policy, short term credit structure should . provide investment credit also and along term credit structure, production credit also, to give effect to total credit and one window concept.

(3) For weaker sections, a package of credit including consumption credit and credit for redemption of prior debts should be provided.

(4) Special measures be taken to increase the flow of credit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(5) The loaning procedure be further liberalised and simplified.

(6) The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) be developed as full-fledged Multipurpose societies, providing credit, inputs and supplying, essentia! consumer goods and also helping in the marketing of outputs.

(7) Special measures be taken to create an atmosphere* for reducing over-dues.

(8) Adequate funding be made *[l] State and National level for write off of loans in cases where loams become bad on account of natural calamities and infructuous investments as, in the case of failed wells.

. The production of foodgrains to be attained by the year 1989-90. as projected by the Working Group on Agricultural Production is 185 million tonnes. Tho credit requirement for all the States, including Rajasthan, has been estimated by the Working Group as under:—

(iff**.** ***crates).***

(i) i Production Gredit<	8695
(3) Medium term credit , .	1845
(3) Term loans .	19955
	30495 '

(c)-The Working Group, in its report, did not indicate the State-wise targets of agricultural credit requirements during the Seventh. Plan Period. Since Seventh Plan outlays in terms of each sector scheme have not been finalised, the target of credit requirement for Rajasthan has not been worked out. '

Krisbi Vigyan Kendras in Orissa

2070. SHRr JAGADISH. JANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Orissa which have Krishi Vigyan Kendras;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to increase the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in 1985-86; and

(c) if so, the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras proposed to be opened in Orissa . in 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR**):** (a) The Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Orissa are located in the districts of Puri, Keonjhar, Koraput, Balasore and Ganjam.

(b) Ye», Sir.

(c) The number of Krisbi Vigyan Ken-dras to 'be established in Orissa State in 1985-86 will be decided after we- are intimated about the resources being made available to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from the Government of'India for this purpose.

Self-siifftefency in foodgrain production

v

2071. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

N (a) the efforts made by Government to achieve self-sufficiency in production of foodgrains;

(b) whether increase in the consumption of fertiliser is a part of these measures; and

(e) if so, what are the details of the steps taken to 'tr^amline the supply of fertilisers to different States and to in crease their consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN'THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Measures to achieve self-sufficiency in production of foodgnains include the adop-. lion of improved crop production technology by way of use of quality seed of high yielding varieties, application of fertilisers, provision of irrigation facilities, timely supply of credit and critical inputs, better farm pianagement and marketing support, agriculture extension and research support.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To meet the 'mutually-agreed-to' requirements of fertilisers for each State and for each season, a supply plan allotting quantities to be supplied toy each manufacturer to the respective States, is drawn up in consultation with the States and the manufacturers and circulated well before commencement of the season. Sufficient stocV.s of imported material are procured and allotted to States where the requirement is not fully met through indigenous supplies. Apart from the monitoring done by the States themselves, the Central Government keep a close watch out the trends of supplies through the control room set up in the Ministry of Agriculture and also by organising frequent review meetings with the suppliers and the States. The constraints, if any, in supply of fertilisers to the States are identified in these review meetings and necessary correctives are applied so as to ensure adequate and timely availability of fertilisers in the States.

A statement giving - details of the steps iaken to increase use of fertilisers is enclosed. *(See below)*

Statement

Steps taken to increase fertilizer consumption

(1) Adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic production and import has been ensured.

(2) An Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low, has been launched. The number of districts covered under the scheme has been raised from 67 in 1981 to 104 at present.

(3) Delivery of fertilisers is made on Government account upto Block level all over the country, instead of upto Rail head destination as hithertofore.

(4) The distribution margin to the distributing agencies was increased by about 22 per cent w.e.f. 15.8.1981. This has been further increased w.e.f. 20.5.1983.

(5) The quantum of short term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, including fertilisers, has been raised from Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 to \Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 and 1981-82, to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83 and to Rs. 260 crores in 1983-84, 1984-85 and also 1985-86.

(6) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the Consuming Centres,